

M. Fulton, Jr.

# Alexandria

# Advertiser

## AND COMMERCIAL

## INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. II.]

THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1862.

No. 308.

### Sales by Auction.

On WEDNESDAY next,

At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Auction Room,

Rum in bls.  
Malaga Wine in  
qr. casks,  
Sugar in bls.  
Gin in casks,  
Soap in boxes,  
Candles do.  
Chocolate do.  
Hysonkin Tea in  
chefts.

A quantity of DRY GOODS,  
Amongst which are

Chintzes,  
Bombazets,  
Durants,  
Calimancoes,  
German Dowlas,  
Russia Sheetings,  
Calicoes,  
Chintz Shawls,  
Flag Handkerchiefs,  
Check do.  
Sewing Silks,  
Threads & Tapes.

3 bales INDIA MUSLIN,

a large quantity of  
READY MADE CLOTHES,  
and a number of other articles.

H. and T. MOORE,

March 8. Auctioneers.

### Public Sale.

On TUESDAY,

At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

3d and 4th proof Antigua and  
Jamaica Rum in hds. and bls.  
French Brandy in bls.  
Holland Gin in bls.  
Teneriffe Wine in casks,  
Cordials in bls.  
Sugar in hds and bls.  
Molasses in hds,  
Rice in tierces and bls.  
Soap in boxes,  
Queens and Earthen Ware in crates,  
Handsomely assorted,  
30 boxes Havana Segars,  
Cotton in bales—on a credit.

A variety of DRY GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Broad and narrow Cloths,  
Flannels and Planes,  
Carpet and Carpeting,  
Irish and German Linens,  
Worsted and cotton Stockings,  
Calicoes and Gingham,  
A variety of Mullin and Mullin Hand  
kerchiefs and Shawls,  
Table Cloths, Hats,  
Boots and Shoes,  
Hardware, and  
A number of other articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER,

March 8. Vendue-Master.

### Notice.

THE subscriber intending to  
quit his present business, gives this public  
notice, that any person having demands  
against him, will present the same, and  
they will be immediately discharged.  
The few indebted to him, by doing like-  
wise, will get the thanks of

THOMAS CRUSE.

Who will continue for one  
month selling off his STOCK of GOODS  
at prime cost.

March 5. dzw

FOR SALE,  
On board the schooner Sally and Nancy,  
at Harper's wharf,

A small Cargo of well cured

BACON,

nicely salted. Young negroes will be  
taken in payment.

March 9. dzt

CLOVER SEED.

A fresh supply of Clover Seed just received  
and for sale, by

RICKETTS, NEWTON & Co.

March 9. d

Printing in all its variety exe-  
cuted at this office.

### JANNEY & PATON

HAVE FOR SALE,

90 Pieces of Ratha Duck,  
30 Ravens do.  
6 Chefts of Souchong Tea,  
Havana white & brown Sugars in boxes,  
West-India do. in hds. and barrels,  
Coffee in bags and barrels,  
Holland Gin in barrels,  
Sweet Oil in boxes of 12 bottles each,  
Castile Soap in boxes,  
Shoes in boxes assorted.

East-India Goods.

The Cargo of the Schoner Lucy, captain  
Snow, consisting of  
43 Tons Plaster of Paris,  
60 Casks of Lime,  
10 Barrels of Tanner's Oil,  
115 Reams of Wrapping Paper,  
40 Boxes of dipt Candles.

January 22. d

FOR SALE,

The Cargo of the brig Little

Sally, capt. Cozens,

From Rhode-Island, now landing and

consisting of

French Brandy,  
Holland Gin (entitled to drawback)  
Country Gin,  
West-India Rum, N. England do.  
Loaf Sugar,  
Castile Soap, Tanner's Oil,  
R. I. Cheese of an excellent quality,  
Soal Leather,  
Russia and ravens Duck and Sheetings,  
Cordage, 1 bale of Ticklenburgs, &c.  
For Sale, Freight or Charter.  
The said brig Little Sally, burthen  
about 650 barrels, an excellent vessel and  
well equipped. Apply to

Jan. 1. J. G. LADD. d

JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale by the subscriber, at his Gro-  
cery and Fruit Store, lower end of Prince  
Street,

Fresh Oranges and Lemons in

boxes from Lisbon,

Do. figs in fraits,

30 boxes fresh bloom Raisins,

Sott shell'd Almonds,

Tamarins.

Also,

Apples by the barrel,

Shelbarks do.

Good Cyder do.

Soap and Candles in boxes,

Mould Candles do.

R. Island Cheese and Potatoes

of a superior quality,

Queens Ware assorted,

And every other article in the GROCERY

LINE.

Thomas Simms.

Feb. 6. d

TIMOTHY HAY.

THE Subscriber has a quantity of

Timothy Hay for Sale, which he will de-  
liver in Alexandria, or at any distance not

exceeding ten miles from his farm, at the

moderate price of Four Shillings per hun-  
dred. A line addressed to him at this

place, and left at the Post-Office, Alexan-  
dria, will be received, and immediate at-  
tention paid to it.

LAWRENCE LEWIS.

Mount Vernon, March 6.

dt4th April.

For Sale,

Antigua Rum by the hhd.

Raisins by the box,

Sugar by the barrel,

Dates, fresh from the coast of Barbary,

With a variety of other

FRUITS and GROCERIES.

ABEL WILLIS.

Jan. 11. d

FOR SALE,

A likely MULATTO GIRL about

15 years old. Enquire of the Printers.

Feb. 10. dzw

### In obedience to a Decree of

the Court of Alexandria county, on  
Thursday the 8th day of April next,  
will be offered for sale on the premises,  
for ready money,

### A Lot of Ground

Containing half an acre; lying upon  
the east side of Alfred street and fourth side  
of Cameron street, in the town of Alex-  
andria; extending on Alfred street 176  
feet 7 inches, and on Cameron street 123  
feet 5 inches. There are a convenient  
two story frame dwelling house, with a  
kitchen and other out houses upon the lot.  
The lot is subject to an annual rent which  
will be made known on the day of sale.  
As the lot is large it will be divided into  
smaller dividends, and sold either in par-  
cels or altogether as will best suit purchas-  
ers. This sale is made to satisfy a debt  
due from Thomas Richards to Thompson  
and Veitch.

JAMES KEITH, }  
JOHN JANNEY, } Com'rs.  
JOHN DUNLAP, }

March 10. d

TABLET OF TASTE.

JUST RECEIVED,

By Ottom and Stewart,

And for sale at their Book Store, Royal

Street,

The Tablet of Taste:

OR,

POCKET ALMANACK

FOR 1862.

The Contents of which are as follow, viz.

THE FRONTISPIECE representing

the Urn carried in the Funeral Procession

of Washington, at New-York, with a de-  
scription of that Procession.

Census of the United States.

Eclipses.

Common Notes.

Description of the Engravings.

1. Montreal. 2 and 3 Fancy Pieces.

4. Bear of John Adams, Eq. 5. De-

troit. 6. Quebec. 7. Bridge over the

Piscataqua River. 8. View of the Mouth

of the Gereset River. 9. View on the

Genesee River. 10. Table Rock. 11.

Bunker's Hill. 12. Passaic Falls, with de-  
scriptions of the whole.

Lines on the Passaic Falls. List of the

principal officers of the Government of the

United States. Early Friendship. To

the Evening Star. The Composition of

a Kiss. To Celia on her Birth-Day.

Miracles. Solitude. Sonnet to Inde-  
pendence. Sweet Echo. St. Paul at A-

thens. Prospect of Winter. A Flight of

Fancy. The Exile of Erine. The Mo-  
ther. Roads from N. York to Kingston,

Upper Canada.

They have also received,

Lyric Ballads, by Wadsworth.

Leonard and Gertrude, &c.

March 8. d

GERMAN LINENS.

Joseph Riddle & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE

Best white Ticklenburg,

Second qual. do.

Brown do.

Osnaburgs,

Brown Hempen Rolls,

White do.

Hessian do.

Brown Holland and Dowlas.

ALSO ON HAND,

A Quantity of

Turk's Island, Isle of May, and

Cadiz SALT.

December 29. d

JUST RECEIVED,

COARSE WOOLLENS.

Consisting of

Nap'd cottons, half thicks, pladdings,

striped blankets and kersey duffels. For

sale on very moderate terms by the pack-  
age, on the usual credit.

Wm. HODGSON.

Oct. 6. d

### Congress of the United States

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, February 19.

Debate on the bill received from the Senate  
entitled "An Act to repeal certain acts  
respecting the organization of the courts  
of the U. States."

[Mr. Bayard's speech continued.]

The hon. member has thought him-  
self justified in making a charge of a se-  
rious and frightful nature against the  
judges. They have been represented as  
going about searching out victims of the  
sedition law. But no fact has been stat-  
ed—no proof has been adduced, and the  
gentleman must excuse me for refusing my  
belief to the charge till it is sustained by  
stronger and better ground than assertion.

If, however, Mr. Chairman the eyes  
of the gentleman are delighted with vic-  
tims, if objects of misery are grateful to  
his feelings, let me turn his view from  
the walks of the judges to the track of  
the present executive. It is in this path  
we see the real victims of the n, uncha-  
ritable, unrelenting power. It is here,  
sir, we see the soldier who fought the  
battles of the revolution; who spilt his  
blood and waited his strength to establish  
the independence of his country, depriv-  
ed of the reward of his services, and left  
to pine in penury and wretchedness. It  
is along this path, that you may see  
helpless children crying for bread, and  
grey hairs sinking in sorrow to the grave.  
It is here that no innocence, no merit, no  
truth, no services can save the unhappy  
sectary, who does not believe in the creed  
of those in power. I have been forced  
upon this subject, and before I leave it,  
allow me to remark, that without enquir-  
ing into the right of the President to make  
vacancies in office, during the recess in  
the Senate, but admitting the power to  
exist, yet that it never was given by the  
constitution to enable the chief magistrate  
to punish the insults, to revenge the  
wrongs, or to indulge the antipathies of  
his man. If the discretion exists, I have  
no hesitation in saying that it is abused  
when exercised from any other motive than  
the public good. And when I see the will  
of a President precipitating from office,  
men of probity, knowledge, and talents,  
against whom the community has no  
complaint, I consider it as a wanton and  
dangerous abuse of power. And when  
I see men who have been the victims of  
this abuse of power, I view them as the  
proper objects of national sympathy and  
commiseration.

Among the causes of impeachment  
against the judges, is their attempt to  
force the sovereignty of the States to  
bow before them. We have heard them  
called an ambitious body politic; and  
the fact I allude to, has been considered  
as full proof of the inordinate ambition of  
the body.

Allow me to say, sir, the gentleman  
knows too much not to know that the  
judges are not a body politic. He sup-  
posed perhaps there was an odium attach-  
ed to the appellation which it might serve  
his purposes to connect with the judges.  
But, sir, how do you derive any evidence  
of the ambition of the judges from their  
decision that the States under our federal  
compact were compellable to do justice?  
Can it be shown or even said, that the  
judgment of the court was a false con-  
struction of the constitution? The policy  
of latter times on this point has altered  
the constitution, and in my opinion has  
obliterated its fairest features. I am  
taught by my principles that no power  
ought to be superior to justice. It is not  
that I wish to see the States humbled in  
dust and ashes; it is not that I wish to  
see the pride of any man flattered by their  
degradation; but it is that I wish to see  
the great and the small, the sovereign  
and the subject bow to the altar of  
justice, and submit to those obligations

from which the deity himself is not exempted. What was the effect of this provision in the constitution? It prevented the state being the judges in their own cause, and deprived them of the power of denying justice. Is there a principle of ethics more clear than that a man ought not to be a judge in his own cause, and is not the principle equally strong when applied not to one man, but to a collective body. It was the happiness of our situation which enabled us to force the greatest state to submit to the yoke of justice, and it would have been the glory of the country in the remotest times, if the principle in the constitution had been maintained.—What had the states to dread? Could they fear injustice when opposed to a feeble individual? Has a great man reason to fear from a poor one? And could a potent state be alarmed by the unfounded claim of a single person? For my part I have always thought that an independent tribunal ought to be provided to judge on the claims against this government. The power ought not to be in our own hands. We are not impartial, and are therefore liable without our knowledge to do wrong. I never could see why the whole community should not be bound by as strong an obligation to do justice to an individual, as one man is bound to do it to another.

In England the subject has a better chance for justice against the sovereign than in this country a citizen has against a state. The crown is never its own arbiter, and they who sit in judgment have no interest in the event of their decision.

The judges, sir, have been criminated for their conduct in relation to the sedition act, & have been charged with searching for victims who were sacrificed under it. The charge is easily made, but has the gentleman the means of supporting it? It was the evident design of the gentleman to attach the odium of the sedition law to the judiciary; on this score the judges are surely innocent.—They did not pass the act; the legislature made the law, and they were obliged by their oaths to execute it. The judges decided the law to be constitutional, and I am not now going to agitate the question. I did hope when the law passed, that its effect would be useful. It did not touch the freedom of speech, and was designed only to restrain the enormous abuses of the press. It went no farther than to punish malicious falsehoods published with the wicked intention of destroying the government. No innocent man ever did or could have suffered under the law. No punishment could be inflicted till a jury was satisfied that a publication was false, and that the party charged knowing it to be false had published it with an evil design.

The misconduct of the judges, however on this subject has been considered by the gentleman the more aggravated, by an attempt to extend the principles of the sedition act, by an adoption of those of the common law. Connected with this subject, such an attempt was never made by the judges. They have held generally, that the constitution of the United States, was predicated upon an existing common law. Of the soundness of that opinion, I never had a doubt. I should scarcely go too far, were I to say, that spirit of the common law, there would be neither constitution nor government. The constitution is unintelligible without reference to the common law. And were we to go into our courts of justice with the mere statutes of the United States, not a step could be taken, not even a contempt could be punished. Those statutes prescribe no forms of pleadings, they contain no principles of evidence, they furnish no rule of property. If the common law does not exist in most cases there is no law, but the will of the judge.

I have never contended, that the whole of the common law attached to the constitution, but only such parts as were consonant to the nature and spirit of our government. We have nothing to do with the law of the Ecclesiastical establishment, nor with any principle of monarchical tendency. What belongs to us, and what is unsuitable, is a question for the sound discretion of the judges. The principle is analogous to one which is found in the writings of all jurists, and commentaries. When a colony is planted, it is established subject to such parts of the law of the mother country, as are applicable to its situation. When our forefathers colonized the wilderness of America, they brought with them the

common law of England. They claimed it as their birth right, and they left it as the most valuable inheritance to their children. Let me say, that this same common law, now so much despised and vilified, is the cradle of the rights and liberties which we now enjoy. It is to the common law we owe our distinction from the colonists of France, of Portugal and of Spain. How long is it since we have discovered the malignant qualities which are now ascribed to this law? Is there a state in the Union which has not adopted it, and which it is not in force? Why, is it refused to the federal constitution? Upon the same principle, that every power is denied which tends to invigorate the government. Without this law, the constitution becomes, what perhaps many gentlemen wish to see it, a dead letter.

For ten years it has been the doctrine of our courts, that the common law was in force, and yet can gentlemen say, that there has been a victim who has suffered under it. Many have experienced its protection, none can complain of its oppression.

In order to demonstrate the aspiring ambition of this body politic, the judiciary the hon. gentlemen stated with much emphasis and feeling, that the judges have been hardly enough to send their mandate into the executive cabinet. Was the gentleman, sir, acquainted with the fact when he made this statement. It differs essentially from what I know I have heard upon the subject. I shall be allowed to state the fact.

Several commissions had been made out by the late administration, for justices of the peace of this territory. The commissions were complete—they were signed and sealed, and left with the clerks of the office of state, to be handed to the persons appointed. The new administration found them on the clerk's table, and thought proper to withhold them. These officers are not dependent on the will of the President. The persons named in the commissions, considered that their appointments were complete, and that the definition of their commissions was a wrong and not justified by the legitimate authority of the executive. They applied to the supreme court, for a rule upon the secretary of state, to show cause why a mandamus should not issue, commanding him to deliver up the commissions. Let me ask, sir, what could the judges do? The rule to show cause was a matter of course, upon a new point in the least doubtful. To have denied it, would have been to shut the doors of justice against the parties. It concludes nothing, neither the jurisdiction nor the regularity of the act. The judges did their duty. They gave an honorable proof of their independence. They listened to the complaint of an individual against your President, and have shown themselves disposed to grant redress against the greatest man in the government; if wrong has been committed, and the constitution authorizes their interference, will gentlemen say, that the secretary of state, or even the President is not subject to law? And if they violate the law, where can we apply for redress but to our courts of justice. But, sir, it is not true, that the judges issued their mandate to the executive; they have only called upon the secretary of state to show them, that what he has done is right. It is but an inchoate proceeding which decides nothing.

Mr. Giles rose to explain. He said, that the gentleman from Delaware had ascribed to him many things which he did not say, and had afterwards undertaken to refute them. He had only said, that mandamus process had issued; that the course pursued by the court had indicated a belief by them, that they had jurisdiction, and that in the event of no cause being shown a mandamus would issue.

Mr. Bayard. I stated the gentleman's words as I took them down. It is immaterial whether the mistake was in the gentleman's expression, or in my understanding. He has a right to explain, and I will take his position as he now states it. I deny, sir, that mandamus process has issued. Such process would be imperative, and suppose a jurisdiction to exist; the proceeding, which has taken place, is no more than notice of the application for justice made to the court, and allows the party to shew, either that no wrong has been committed, or that the court has no jurisdiction over the subject. Even, sir, if the rule were made absolute, and the mandamus issued, it would not be definitive

but it would be competent for the secretary, in a return to the writ, to justify the act which has been done, or to shew that it is not a subject of judicial cognizance.

It is not till after an insufficient return that a peremptory mandamus issues. In this transaction, so far from seeing any thing culpable in the conduct of your judges, I think, sir, that they have given a strong proof of the value of that constitutional provision which makes them independent. They are not terrified by the frowns of executive power, and dare to judge between the rights of a citizen and the pretensions of a President.

I believe, Mr. Chairman, I have gone through most of the preliminary remarks which the honorable gentleman thought proper to make before he proceeded to the consideration of those points which properly belong to the subject before the committee. I have not supposed the topics I have been discussing had any connection with the bill on your table; but I felt it as a duty not to leave unanswered charges against the former administrations and our judges, of the most insidious tendency; which I know to be unfounded, and which were calculated and designed to influence the decision on the measure now proposed. Why, Mr. Chairman, has the present subject been combined with the army, the navy, the internal taxes and the sedition law? Was it to involve them in one common odium, and to consign them to a common fate? Do I see in the preliminary remarks of the honorable member the title page of the volume of measures which are to be pursued? Are gentlemen sensible of the extent to which it is designed to lead them? They are now called on to reduce the army, to diminish the navy, to abolish the mint, to destroy the independence of the judiciary, and will they be able to stop when they are next required to blot out the public debt, that hateful source of monied interest and of aristocratic influence? Be assured, sir, we see but a small part of the system which has been formed. Gentlemen know the advantage of progressive proceedings, and my life for it, if they can carry the people with them, their career will not be arrested while a trace remains of what was done by the former administrations.

There was another remark of the honorable member which I must be allowed to notice. The pulpit, sir, has not escaped invective. The ministers of the gospel have been represented, like the judges, forgetting the duties of their calling, and employed in disseminating the heresies of federalism. Am I then, sir, to understand that religion is also denounced, and that your churches are to be shut up? Are we to be deprived, sir, both of law and gospel? Where do the principles of the gentleman end? When the system of reform is completed what will remain? I pray God that this flourishing country which, under his providence has attained such a height of prosperity, may yet escape the desolation suffered by another nation, by the practice of similar doctrines.

(Mr. Bayard's Speech to be continued.)

Monday, March 8.

The naturalization bill was read the third time, when the 4th section was re-committed to a committee of the whole.

Two engrossed bills, "For the accommodation of persons concerned in certain fisheries therein mentioned;" and, for rebuilding the light houses on Gunner Point, and at the eastern end of New Castle Island; and for erecting a light house on Lynde's Point—were read a third time and passed.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of providing for the settlement of the claims the lands held by settlers and traders at Detroit, under the British Treaty.

The Senate informed the House that they have disagreed to the "Act to allow drawback of duties on goods exported to New Orleans, &c.—and that they have also postponed to the next session the act for the relief of Philip Sloan.

The Senate returned the "Act for fixing the military establishment," with several amendments, with some of which the House concurred, and with others non-concurred.

Tuesday, March 9.

The Naturalization Bill was read a third time, and passed.

**BILLS OF CREDIT.**

The Secretary of the Treasury, to whom was referred the Petition of Joseph Ward, who applies for the pay-

ment of certain bills of credit commonly called "New Emission Bills," respectfully

**Reports.**

That those bills were emitted by virtue of a resolution of congress, of the 15th day of March, 1780; by which it was amongst other things enacted;—

"That those bills should be redeemable in specie, and bear an interest at the rate of five per centum per annum, to be paid in specie, at the redemption of the bills, at the election of the holder, annually in bills of exchange drawn by the United States on their commissioners in Europe."

"That the said bills should be issued on the funds of individual states, and that the faith of the United States be also pledged for the payment of the said bills, in case any state on whose funds they shall be emitted, should by the events of the war, be rendered incapable to redeem them."

"That as the said bills should be signed and completed, the states respectively, on whose funds they issue, should receive six tenths of them, and that the remainder be subjected to the orders of the United States, and credited to the states on whose funds they issued."

It has been held that the United States being pledged for the payment of interest, only in case it should be demanded annually, which demand was not made; and for the payment of the principal, only in case of incapacity of any state by the events of the war; which contingency has not taken place; they were absolved from their conditional engagements, inasmuch as they had become guarantees of the capacity, and not of the disposition to pay on the part of the several states.

Without pretending to discuss the correctness of that position, it seems sufficient to state, that it has prevailed that those bills have never been considered as a part of the debt of the United States, and that a contrary determination, at this time, would be inconsistent with the principles and provisions of the several laws by which the public debt has been recognized and funded. Six tenths of those bills were received by the individual states, and whatever part of the remainder may have been received by the United States has been credited to the several states respectively. The whole amount became therefore a proper debt of the individual states, and has accordingly been almost universally redeemed by them, and by several at par. For the United States to redeem at present any part of those bills, which may be still outstanding, would be paying twice the same debt, since they have already paid to the states the portion they had received for their own use, and cannot now obtain credit for any payment they should make, the accounts of the individual states being definitively settled.

It appears, therefore, that the arguments adduced by the petitioner, if they have any weight, should be urged against the provisions of the funding act, and are no longer admissible against the United States, and that his only recourse at present must be against the states on whose credit the bills he now holds were emitted.

All which is respectfully submitted by  
A. GALLATIN,  
Treasury Department, Jan. 22.]

**NEW YORK, March 6.**

**LATEST FROM ENGLAND.**

At a late hour last evening arrived here, in 54 days from Liverpool the British Barque Albion. She sailed January 10, and brings London papers to the 5th; but they contain nothing of moment. The Morning Chronicle of the 5th, says:

"We have received Paris papers to the 30th ult. They contain nothing of importance. We cannot find from any intimation in them, that Buonaparte has quitted Paris. As to the negotiations at Amiens the papers know nothing of the matter.

"The Paris papers intimate, that the St. Domingo fleet has not returned. The sailing of different squadrons from Holland is mentioned; and the sailing of the St. Domingo fleet must have been permitted by our government."

When the Albion left Liverpool, there was no talk of the definitive treaty having been signed, nor was this event expected soon to take place.

As the letters by the Albion, were not delivered last night, we can say nothing about the state of the markets, &c.

A passenger on board the William and Margaret, from Havre-de-Grace, informs that the definitive treaty was not signed

the 8th of January, on which confute refusing to of Trinidad.

**BALTIMORE.**

Arrived, brig Two from Point Petre.

The French captain Allen failed very troublesome.

Arrived, ship from Savannah.

Failed a brig ing Mr. Carriere's flag.

Arrived, Snow Vign from New Orleans.

Brigs no longer accounted, Cook, arrived from Martinique.

Arrived, brig Phil M'Dermor, of this port, failed; brig Ann, Ve days for Guad. brig do, had arrived.

Ship failed; brig certain; brig Surinam, had put of water and put in.

tain-Garnes, do, had failed for the part of her cargo, and belonging to the cargo collected.

A brig, name and cap ing to the northward, from blown off the coast, and had the American consul.

Markets glutted, Flour. The ship Carlisle, Gibl anchor off Swan Point.

The Vigilant, of Philadelphia, of this spoke in lat. 25, the Havana, be number of vessels Henry, supposed

The ship Ham this to Leghorn, was 12th, in lat. 28, long.

Arrived, ship Carli 27 days from New-Or

**Alexandria.**

**THURSDAY,**

A letter dated Febru arrived from Cape-Franco, showing circu

statement is d

On the second fleet, consisting of frigates, appeared off ry thing was immediate

The whites rejoicing, piring for resistance.

tempt to come in that wind and weather we

A cutter belonging to an aid of the Admiral ral Christophe, who co

to deliver to him the First Consul, and make any oppo

Christophe was officer, and the ships to enter

terior. This paration making for general alarm. Mr.

the Americans, and themselves and their on board the vessel in

out delay. At midnight municipality waited request that he would

of their body on board deavour to make for that would fav

confessed, from from a wish

towards the A about two o'clock

Mr. Lear gave vessels in the opposite side of the

might be as far as possi The ships having flood

the depuration did not Admiral till one o'clock

fast, where the deputy by General Leclerc in

ter, and informed that come in the next day

without any other referred in the pro

this account.) missed Mr. I General, and

coming. He termination ha putation, and

the 8th of January, on account of the Spanish consuls refusing to give up the Island of Trinidad.

BALTIMORE, March 6.

Arrived, brig Two Bettes, capt. Allen, from Point Petre (Guadeloupe.)

The French fleet had not arrived when captain Allen failed, and the blacks were very troublesome.

Arrived, ship Hercules, capt. Dickson, from Savannah.

Pushed a brig off Hawk's Point, wearing Mr. Carrere's flag.

Arrived, Snow Vigilant, capt. Driscoll, from New-Orleans.

Brings no later accounts than the Diana, Cook, arrived a few days since.

Arrived, brig Philip, captain Hewitt from Martinique. Left there ship Fame, McDermott, of this port, uncertain when to fail; brig Ann, Venfon, do to fail in 2 days for Guad. brig Isabella, Bunbury, do. had arrived a few days before the Philip failed; brig Emily, Price, do. uncertain; brig Mary, Denis, do. bound to Surinam, had put in there in distress, short of water and provisions; sch'r —, captain Gurnes, do. sch'r Lucinda, Vickers, had sailed for the Spanish Maine, with part of her cargo, and a number of others, belonging to the eastward, names not recollected.

A brig, name and captain unknown, belonging to the northward, from Mataga, had been blown off the coast, and put into Martinique, had the American consul on board.

Markets glutted, Flour 7 dollars.

The ship Carlisle, Gibbon, New-Orleans, is at anchor off Swan Point.

The Vigilant passed in the Mississippi, the sch'r Polly, of this port; ships Matilda, of Philadelphia, and Fame, of Newport, bound up. Spoke in lat. 25, the sch'r Honest Traveller, from the Havana, bound to Charleston. Saw a number of vessels of all denominations off Cape Henry, supposed beating in.

March 8.

The ship Hampton, capt. Dick, from this to Leghorn, was spoken February 12th, in lat. 28, long. 53; 8 days out.

Arrived, ship Carlisle, captain Gibbon, 27 days from New-Orleans.

### Alexandria Advertiser.

THURSDAY, MARCH 11.

A letter dated February 12, has been received from Mr. Lear, our Consul at Cape-Francois, from which the following circumstantial and interesting statement is derived.

Nat. Intel.

On the second of February the French fleet, consisting of 14 sail of the line and 9 frigates, appeared off the harbor. Every thing was immediately put in motion. The whites rejoicing, and the blacks preparing for resistance. They did not attempt to come in that day, although the wind and weather were very favorable. A cutter belonging to the fleet came in, & an aid of the Admiral was sent to General Christophe, who commanded the town, to deliver to him the proclamation of the First Consul, and to know if he should make any opposition. The answer from Christophe was, that he was a subordinate officer, and that he could not permit the ships to enter without orders of the Governor. This determination and the preparation making for opposition, created a general alarm. Mr. Lear went round to the Americans, and advised them to get themselves and their most valuable effects on board the vessels in the harbour without delay. At midnight the mayor and municipality waited upon him, with a request that he would attend a deputation of their body on board the fleet, to endeavour to make some accommodation that would save the town. He readily consented, from motives of humanity, and from a wish to know their disposition towards the Americans. They embarked about two o'clock, and at the same time Mr. Lear gave orders to the American vessels in the road, to move over to the opposite side of the harbour, that they might be as far as possible from the town. The ships having stood off in the night, the deputation did not get on board the Admiral till one o'clock of the third instant, where the deputation were received by General Leclerc in a very severe manner, and informed that the ships would come in the next day at all events, and without any other terms than those offered in the proclamation (which follows this account.) After they had been dismissed Mr. Lear was introduced to the General, and told him his double view in coming. He said as to the first, his determination had been delivered to the deputation, and as to the second the Ameri-

cans might expect every protection he could give them. Mr. Lear returned with the deputation, and they reached the town about sunset, when they went to General Christophe, and informed him of the issue of their mission. He declared he would not yield a point on his part. Mr. Lear then asked him what the Americans had to depend upon. He said he would give permission in the morning for them to go on board their vessels. Mr. Lear retired to his house, and put up his most valuable papers and a few clothes, to take on board the American vessels with him in the morning. The town was filled with troops and other blacks from the country during the night. In the morning, at day-light, Mr. Lear went to Christophe's for the order of the Americans to embark, and also desired that all the women and children, and other whites, might be permitted to go on board the American vessels, which would be ready to receive them. He was mounting his horse, and told him he would ride to the water, and give orders to the guard to permit the Americans only to go on board the vessels. Mr. Lear entreated for the others, but in vain. Mr. Lear made such disposition as to get off with a number of women and children who were there, and such Americans as appeared—all but 4 or 5 having gone on board.

The wind was high all day, and the fleet which was close in to the reef, could not enter the harbour. In the afternoon armed men were sent on board the American vessels, and every white and black Frenchman found on board was taken out and carried in there. Just before dark, one of the ships stood in very near the fort, with every appearance of entering. The fort fired at her, which was returned, and a cannonading took place. All the forts around the harbour fired constantly, although some were not within 6 miles of the ships. This was the signal for firing the town, which was immediately begun; and in about one hour it exhibited an awful scene of conflagration. The ships did not attempt to come in.

The situation of the Americans on board the vessels was not very pleasant. They were totally defenceless, and within the power of the blacks; and a report had gone off in the afternoon, that they would come on board, after burning the town, and destroy the vessels and massacre the people on board. There were 35 American vessels in the port (which was the whole number, a few small French ones excepted) and as there appeared no other chances for safety, after they should have gorged themselves on shore, but from some of the ships coming in (which they could not do in the night) or from a detachment of boats sent in by them with the troops, Mr. Lear determined at once to go out by the forts in a boat, and endeavour to get in a detachment of boats. On passing the forts, every thing was silent, which convinced him they had abandoned them, after setting fire to the town. He got out safely; and as the ships stood off, it was daylight before he got on board the Admiral. He told his situation to him, and the Admiral assured him he would go in with his ships without delay, as they could now go in as soon or sooner than the boats. Accordingly about 12 o'clock they entered the harbour, within a gun from the forts, which had been abandoned. They found the American shipping safe, as the blacks were still pillaging the town amidst the flames. The troops instantly landed from the ships and the town was immediately cleared of the blacks, and a few houses (perhaps 60 out of 600) saved.

To attempt to describe the scene of desolation is impossible. The property lost by the Americans in the town was very considerable. In goods and debts due from those who lost their all, it must be nearly 300,000 dollars. Only one American lost his life, a Mr. Lancheester, of the house of Lancheester and Richardson, from Charleston, (S. C.) He carried on shore with a determination to save his property or perish with it, and unhappily suffered. He was killed in his house, and almost consumed in the flames. Few other whites were killed, as they appeared to be more intent on plunder than murder. Three Americans saved their houses, but their goods were pillaged, viz. Mr. Dodge, Messrs. Hellen and Williams, and Messrs. D'Arcy and Stevenson.

Capt. Rogers, of the American navy, was there, and who displayed that dauntless spirit which he is known to possess, carried on shore through the whole, and by his good management and intrepidity secured the lives of many whom he got off from the flames, and was the means of saving several houses.

The general in chief, expresses himself disposed to befriend the Americans in every way: but as yet, no American vessels have been allowed to dispose of or land their cargoes, neither have any been permitted to sail (excepting capt. Rogers, who has obtained a special permission). Mr. Lear was assured by the general, that he would give all expedition to establish the offices, that the vessels may enter and clear and unload their cargoes (such as have them). As to taking in cargoes it is out of the question; for there is nothing left to load a single vessel: the destruction of the town is far greater than in the former conflagration.

Divisions of the ships and troops have gone to different parts of the island; one to Port Republican, and one to the city of

Santo Domingo; from these places Mr. Lear had not heard. A report was in town, that the French met with a powerful opposition at Port Republican, and lost 4 or 500 men, and that the place was destroyed. Others say, there was little resistance, and the place saved. They landed at Port au Pals, at Limbay, and at Fort Dauphin; at all which places they met with resistance; but made good their landing. This is an evidence, that opposition was determined upon from the first. The sons of Toussaint came over in the fleet; and were treated by the officers with great attention. They had been in France for their education. To Christophe, it was declared by the aid of the admiral who was sent to him on the 2d instant that himself, Toussaint, and the other chiefs, who had conducted meritoriously in the late insurrection, would have their rank confirmed, their pay continued for life and full possession of their immense property, without its being questioned how they had acquired it. And he proposed to continue as a hostage for the fulfilment of these conditions by the general in chief, if he would give up the idea of resistance, but it had no effect upon him.

In addition to the above particulars we learn, that Mr. Lear had been received in the character of General Commercial Agent, by the General in Chief, who is viewed as an upright man, and whose wife (who is with him) is sister to the First Consul.

The payment for provisions, &c. derived from the Americans is offered to be made in bills on France, at 80 days sight, or part in cash and colonial produce.

That another division of 25 ships, and 20,000 troops are daily expected.

Toussaint was understood to be in the neighborhood of the Cape during the occurrences of the above events.

Both Toussaint and Christophe were supposed, when capt. Rogers failed, to be in the neighborhood of the Cape, with a large body of troops; but it was thought that they would soon be obliged to disperse and fly to the mountains.

In the name of the French Government.

LIBERTY. EQUALITY.

#### PROCLAMATION.

On board the Ocean, Pluviose  
Leclerc, general in chief of the army of St. Domingo, and captain general of the Colony, to the inhabitants of St. Domingo.

Inhabitants of St. Domingo,

Read the Proclamation of the first Consul of the Republic; it insures to the blacks, that liberty for which they have so long fought; to commerce and agriculture, that prosperity without which Colonies cannot exist.

His promises will be faithfully fulfilled: to doubt them would be criminal.

LECLERC.

#### PROCLAMATION.

The Consuls of the Republic to the Inhabitants of St. Domingo.

Inhabitants of St. Domingo,

Whatever may be your origin, and your colour, you are all Frenchmen, you are all free and equal before God and the Republic. France, like St. Domingo, has been a prey to factions and torn both by civil and foreign war.

But an entire change has taken place. All nations, have embraced the French nation, and having sworn to them peace and friendship; the French are likewise united among themselves, and have sworn to be friends and brothers.

Come then and likewise embrace the French, and rejoice in again seeing your European friends and brethren.

The government sends you general Leclerc; he takes with him a strong force, in order to protect you against your enemies, and against the enemies of the republic. It has been told you, that this force was destined to ravish from you your liberty:—Reply, the republic has given us liberty, and the republic will not allow us to be deprived of it.

Rally round the captain general; he brings you abundance and peace. Let all rally round him, for whoever shall dare to separate himself from the captain general, shall be considered as a traitor to his country, and the vengeance of the republic shall destroy him, as the fire destroys your withered canes.

Paris, at the palace of the Government, the 17th Brumaire, 10th year of the French Republic.  
(Signed)

BUONAPARTE,

First Consul.

(Signed.) H. B. MARAT,  
Secretary of State.

A true Copy.

LECLERC.

List of American vessels at Cape Francois on the 12th February, 1802.

Ships, America Craig, Philadelphia; Hannah, More, do. Success, King, Charleston; Ann, Terry, New York; Traveler, Billups, Baltimore. Brigs, Mentor, Girard, Philadelphia; Dolphin, Johnston, Savannah; Augusta, Davis, Boston; Mary Tarris, Philadelphia; Lear, Low, Baltimore; Julia, Holt, Philad.; Nymph, Woodman Boston; Gen. Warren, Bowman, Savannah; Hannah, Goodrich, Boston; Sally, Howland, New York; Hope, Lee, do. Amphitrite, Spence, Philadelphia; Constellation, Fuller, N. Carolina; Venelia, Haurton, Baltimore. Sch'r Nelly, Rodgers, Baltimore; Fanny, Thomson, do. Peggy, Allen, Philadelphia; Lydia, Brown, do. Rover, Veawck, do. Harmony, Levering, Alexandria; Alexander, Russell, Philadelphia; Eliza Ann, Rose, Norfolk; Talbot, Sorenson, Baltimore; Intrepid, Alderson, N. Carolina; Concord, Sharp, Philadelphia; Catherine, Cloutman, Boston; Little Tom Butler, Powers, Philadelphia; Active, Calvert, Philadelphia. Sloops, Friendship, Bother, Philadelphia; Spartan, Eurlong, Baltimore.

Extract of a letter from London, dated Dec. 25th. 1801

"I have the satisfaction to inform you, from no less authority than Lord Glenbervie, a principal member of the Privy Council, that it is intended by government to continue to allow the importation of Goods from the United States, in neutral ships, by order in council, unto the year 1804, unless in the interim any thing should occur to introduce the adoption of a different policy. But in that case a sufficient notice will be given, so that vessels sailing with goods from America before the intention of government to discontinue the trade can be then known, may not be refused an entry on arrival in Great Britain."

#### EPIGRAM.

YOU ask why funerals have of late,  
So seldom pass this way;  
The Doctor's very sick, and Death  
Is keeping holy-day.

#### Dissolution of Partnership.

THE term of copartnership existing under the firm of JAMES RUSSELL and Co. will expire by contract on the first day of next April: all those indebted thereto are respectfully solicited to call and pay their balances, and such as have claims against said firm will please present them for settlement.

JAMES RUSSELL,  
JOSEPH RIDDLE & Co.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends, that he purposes carrying on business, as usual, in the same place, and will be thankful for a continuance of their custom.

JAMES RUSSELL.

March 11.

#### Coachee for Accommodation.

THE subscriber has a Coachee and an elegant pair of Horses with which he will accommodate persons desirous of going to George-Town at any hour of the day.

He has likewise for Hire,

Some elegant saddle horses.

Also for Sale,

Five handsome young Horses, fit for the saddle or draught.

PETER HEISKELL,

At the Washington Tavern.

March 11.

1aw3t

#### LIVERY STABLE, And HORSES & CARRIAGES TO HIRE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he takes horses on livery, and keeps some excellent horses and carriages to hire.

Also,

A few good SADDLE HORSES for sale.

Apply in part of the house formerly the Swan Tavern, King Street, to

JOHN HODGKIN,

Jan. 25.

1aw3t

## ROBBERY.

### One Hundred Dollars Reward.

THE subscribers' store was last night broke open and the following Cash and Goods taken therefrom, viz.

About 100 dollars in cash,  
Crofs-barred and striped coarse swansdown,  
1 Piece of superfine brown cloth,  
1 do. dark bottle green,  
1 do. of dark bottle superfine,  
1 do. dark mixed brown superfine,  
2 do. of blue fine cloth,  
1 do. of dark mixture fine cloth,  
3 do. lapet muslins,

Of sprigged muslins a number—also dimities; camel hair shawls; brown, red and blue bandannoes; yellow flags and cinnamon silk shawls; a number of India book muslins; womens' blue and white worsted and cotton stockings, men's fancy cotton stockings; a few pieces of Marfeilles vest patterns and silk nankeen, together with a variety of other articles not particularly recollected.

The above reward will be paid to any person for discovering the Cash and Goods and convicting the thief or thieves; or Fifty Dollars for all the Goods, or in proportion for any part of the Goods recovered.

It is hoped all well disposed persons will interest themselves in discovering and bringing to condign punishment the perpetrators of this daring attack upon the property of citizens.

J. & M. SCHOLFIELD.

January 2.

Such Printers as are disposed to detect villainy are requested to insert the above.

## JUST RECEIVED

And for sale by the subscriber, lower end of PRINCE-STREET, a few barrels of

## APPLES.

THO. SIMMS.

Feb. 25.

### William Hartshorne

Has for Sale at his Mill, or in Alexandria, Plaster of Paris by the bushel, Indian Meal and Rye Meal, bolted or unbolted,

Corn, or any other grain, ground for toll at the mill.

At his Store in town,

Hay in bundles, Corn by the bushel, Loaf and lump Sugar by the hoghead or barrel,

First and second quality James River Tobacco, in kegs, A few very good Mill Spindles, Two good Scale Beams.

Three boxes 8 by 10 Window Glafs, James River Coal.

For Sale,

A number of valuable Lots in town, A small House on a lot of 28 feet front on Water Street, next door to Major Muncester's.

Also, for Sale or Rent,

A valuable Brick House on King Street, now in the tenure of Thomas Cruse.

To Let,

A two story Frame House on Duke Street, with a large garden and well of good water at the door.

3d mo. 1.

## JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale on a liberal credit, or to exchange for Flour,

1900 bushels of excellent Turk's Island Salt, and 40 bls. prime Beef.

I have also,

20 quarter casks Port Wine. Wm. HODGSON.

Feb. 3.

### Robert T. Hooc & Co.

Have imported by the ship Fabius, from Liverpool,

56 crates Earthen Ware, well assorted.

They have likewise on hand,

Lisbon Wine of a superior quality, in qr. casks; Sugar by the hhd. or barrel; Coffee by the bag—broad and narrow Hoes, Spades, Shovels and Frying Pans, And a variety of German Linens.

Feb. 5.

Printing in all its variety, executed at this office, with neatness and dispatch.

## VALUABLE MEDICINES.

### SAMUEL BISHOP, STATIONER and BOOKSELLER.

Respectfully informs the public that he has received a fresh supply of the following esteemed Medicines from Lee and Co. Baltimore, who have appointed him their only Vender in Alexandria.

### HAMILTON'S WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES. FOUR YEARS

Have scarcely elapsed since the introduction of HAMILTON'S WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES into general use, yet in this short period upwards of

One Hundred and Twenty Thousand Persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation have received benefit from this extraordinary remedy, in various complaints arising from worms and from obstructions in the stomach and bowels.

This medicine, which is innocent and mild as it is certain and efficacious in its operation, cannot injure the youngest infant, or the most delicate pregnant lady, should so worms exist in the body; but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels, removing whatever is foul or offensive within, particularly that slimy humor from whence worms and many fatal disorders proceed.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerness; having a pleasing appearance, and an agreeable taste.

A dose of this medicine given occasionally will effectually prevent the vomiting and purging of children, a dreadful disorder which annually destroys thousands of the infant part of our cities. It is likewise the mildest and most certain remedy known, and has restored to health and strength a great number when in an advanced stage of this fatal complaint. Particular and plain instructions are given for every part of the necessary treatment in such cases.

The celebrity acquired by the Worm Lozenges, particularly in the city of Baltimore, renders the further publication of certificates in their favor, an unnecessary expense.

Description of Worms, and the symptoms by which they are known.

Worms which infest the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz. the Tere or large round worm, the Ascarides, or small maw worm, the Cucurbitina, or short, flat, white worm, and lastly, the Tænia, or tape worm, so called from its resemblance to tape; this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—it is most hurtful, and most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms, are disagreeable breath, especially in the morning—Bad and corrupted gums—itching in the nose and about the seat—Convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes privation of speech—Starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep—Irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food, and sometimes voracious—Purging, with slimy and fetid stools—Vomiting—Large and hard belly—Pains and sickness at the stomach—Pains in the head and thighs, with lowness of spirits—Slow fever, with small and irregular pulse—A dry cough—Excessive thirst—Sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms, should have immediate recourse to HAMILTON'S WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES, which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

### Hamilton's

### GRAND RESTORATIVE,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile indiscretions—residence in climates unfavourable to the constitution—the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other destructive intemperance—the unskilful or excessive use of mercury—the diseases peculiar to females, at a certain period of life—bad lyings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparalleled in the cure of

Nervous disorders, Consumptions, Lowness of spirits, Loss of appetite, Impurity of the blood, Hysterical affections, Lard weakness, Seminal weakness, Polur albus, (or whites) Barrenness, Violent cramps in the stomach and back, Indigestion, Melancholy, Gout in the stomach, Pains in the limbs, Relaxations, Involuntary emissions, Obsolete gleet, Impotency, &c. &c.

The principal operations of this remedy is in the stomach, restoring the digestive powers, and sending from that organ new health and vigor into every part of the system; it enriches and purifies the blood without inflaming it; braces, without stimulating too violently the nervous system; strengthens the secretory vessels and the general habit; brings back the muscular fibres to their natural and healthy tone; and restores that nutrition which immoderate evacuations have destroyed, and whose loss had thrown the whole frame into languor and debility.

The Restorative is absolutely above all recommendation in removing those weaknesses and infirmities with which many females are afflicted, the consequences of difficult and painful labours, or of injudicious treatment therein.

The most obstinate femal glects, and the most distressing cases of fluor albus in females, fall particularly under the province of this restorative—speedily yield to its benign operation, and are radically cured, by correcting and purifying the acrimonious humors, restoring a proper degree of tension to the relaxed fibres, and strengthening the weakened organs.

In cases of extremity, where the long prevalence and obstinacy of disease has brought on a general impoverishment of the system, excessive debility of the whole frame, and a wasting of the flesh, which no nourishment or cordial could repair, a perseverance in the use of this medicine has performed the most astonishing cures.

### Dr. HAMILTON'S ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD.

A safe and effectual remedy for rheumatism, gout, palsy, spasms and bruises, white swellings, old strains, and relaxations, numbness and weakness of the joints, stiffness of the neck, pains of the side, head ache, swelled faces, frozen limbs, and every similar complaint. It prevents chilblains, or chapped hands, and the ill effects of getting wet or damp in the feet.

The extract is celebrated for removing cold & windy complaints in the stomach and bowels, flying pains, and other spasmodic affections.

The testimony of thousands, and daily experience, sufficiently prove the superiority of the above medicine over all others, in the cure of the maladies we have enumerated.

### Dr. HAMILTON'S ELIXIR.

A sovereign remedy for Colds, Obsolete Coughs, Asthma, Catarrhs, Sore Throats, and Approaching Consumptions.

To parents who may have children afflicted with the HOOPING COUGH.

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable—the Elixir is perfectly agreeable and the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

### Dr. HAHN'S ANTI-BILLIOUS PILLS.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite—to procure a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often attended with fatal consequences—a dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness—sickness at the stomach, and severe head ache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

The SOVEREIGN OINTMENT for the ITCH.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be used with perfect safety by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury, or any other dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smart which attends the application of other remedies.

### THE GENUINE PERSIAN LOTION.

So celebrated among the fashionable throughout Europe, is an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repellant minerals (the basis of other lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing blemishes in the face and skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redness, scurfs, tetter, ring worms, sun burns, prickly heat, premature wrinkles, &c. rendering the skin delicately soft and clear, improving the complexion, and restoring the bloom of youth.

### THE DAMASK LIP SALVE.

The RESTORATIVE POWDER for the TEETH and GUMS.

Dr. HAHN'S TRUE and GENUINE GERMAN CORN PLAISTER.

An infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing them, root and branch, without given pain.

Dr. HAHN'S GENUINE EYE-WATER. A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident, deductions of rheum, dullness, itching and films on the eyes, never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small pox, measles and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of sight.

### TOOTHACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

### THE ANODYNE ELIXIR.

For the cure of all kinds of Head-Ache.

### CHURCH'S COUGH DROPS.

INFALLIBLE AGUE and FEVER DROPS.

For the cure of Agues, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers.

### VENEREAL DISEASE.

Those whom this may unfortunately concern, are informed that a supply has now been received of

### THE PATENT

### INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC.

Prepared by Dr. Leroux.

The experience of several thousands who have been cured by this medicine (a great proportion of them after the skill of eminent physicians had proved ineffectual) demonstrate its efficacy in expelling the Venereal Poisons however deeply rooted in the constitution, and in counteracting those dreadful effects which often result from the improper use of mercury.

The mildness of the Vegetable Specific is equal to its surprising efficacy, its operation is so gentle that it is given to venereal patients in a state of pregnancy, with the utmost safety, and performs a cure without disturbing the system, or producing any of those disagreeable effects inseparable from the common remedies.

With the medicine is given a description of the symptoms which obtain in every stage of the disease, with copious directions for their treatment, so as to accomplish a perfect cure in the shortest time, and with the least inconvenience possible.

### ANDERSON'S PILLS.

### GOWLAND'S LOTION.

A liberal allowance made wholesale purchasers by application to Lee & Co. Baltimore.

Country Printers and Storekeepers will find it advantageous to keep a constant supply of the above Medicines, and will be treated with on liberal terms.

Lee & Co. will give the highest prices in cash for BLACK SNAKE ROOT, GINSENG and BEE'S WAX.

November 16.

NOTE—The above Medicines are also sold by John Shaw, at the Post-Office, Leesburg.

### By virtue of a Deed of Trust

from Robert Hamilton and Esther his wife, to the subscribers, on SATURDAY the seventeenth day of April next, will be exposed to sale, upon the premises, on a CREDIT of 6, 12 and 18

months, the payments to be secured by approved securities.

### A Lot of Ground

Lying upon the south side of Prince Street and to the eastward of Water Street, in the town of Alexandria, extending 23 feet upon Prince Street, and running back 44 feet 4 inches, on which is erected a commodious two story frame dwelling house.

Also,

### Another Lot of Ground

adjoining thereto, extending 36 feet to an 8 feet alley, with the privilege of the alley. Upon this lot is erected a ware-house the whole front. This ground is subject to an annual rent forever of twenty-two dollars. Titles will be made as soon as the payments are secured.

JAMES KEITH,

JOHN C. HERBERT.

March 5.

### JANNEY & PATON

Have just received and offer for Sale,

A quantity of New-England

Rum, and Liverpool Ware in crates.

Feb. 2.

## NOTICE.

In the case of ANDREW RAMSAY & Wm. RAMSAY. } Bankrupts,

The subscriber being duly appointed assignee of the estate and effects of the said Andrew Ramsay and the said William Ramsay. All persons indebted to the said bankrupts, or that have any of their effects, are hereby required to pay and deliver the same to the subscriber and to no other person whomsoever.

JOHN McIVER

Alexandria, Feb. 25.

### For Sale or Rent,

THAT handsome, convenient three story BRICK HOUSE, lately occupied by Edmund J. Lee, Esq. in King Street, a few doors west of Pitt Street.

SAMUEL CRAIG.

Dec. 15.

### VALUABLE PROPERTY,

CONTIGUOUS TO ALEXANDRIA, TO BE RENTED.

THE subscriber purposes, in the ensuing spring, to lay off, and lease forever, a considerable number of BUILDING LOTS,

handsomely situated upon Washington, Fairfax and other streets extended; each lot from 20 to 25 feet in front, with the depth of 100 feet to a commodious alley; the whole commanding a delightful view of the City of Washington, the Potomac, and the circumjacent country.

As the Rent required is only 9d per foot front, none need apply but those who will convenient to build.

CHARLES ALEXANDER, jun.

Feb. 15.

### LIVERY STABLE.

THE Partnership of HUGHES and TOWERS is this day (March 1st) dissolved by mutual consent: those who have any accounts against the said firm will please to call and have them settled; and all those who are indebted to them are requested to settle their accounts.

THOMAS HUGHES,

THOMAS TOWERS.

THE business, in future, will be carried on by

Thomas Towers,

where gentlemen may depend on having care taken of their horses on reasonable terms.

March 2.

### JUST PUBLISHED,

By Cotton & Stewart,

And for Sale at their Book Store,

Price 37½ Cents,

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